

THEIR EXPENSES UNPAID.
LACK OF FUNDS AT THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE BOOK CONCERN WILL BE FORCED TO MAKE UP THE DEFICIENCY FOR THE DELEGATES' RESOLUTIONS AGAINST THE SALE OF OPIUM.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Omaha, May 20.—Opium was the principal topic in the Methodist General Conference this morning. Dr. J. D. Hammond, of San Francisco, the agent of the California Methodist Book Depository, offered the following formidable resolution, originally drawn up by the Evangelical Alliance for submission to Congress:

Whereas, The use of opium as a narcotic is found to be spreading in California and other parts of this country, both among Chinese residents and the people of our own cities, to an extent that occasions much concern to all good citizens, and

Whereas, The extent of the evil is evidenced by the United States customs records, which show that during the eleven years ending on December 31 last there were imported into the United States through the United States Custom House at San Francisco 984,987 pounds of opium prepared for smoking purposes, and that during that period 24,462 pounds of smugged opium of the same kind were seized, making a total of over a million pounds of the proscribed opium brought into the port of San Francisco in eleven years;

Whereas, This quantity of opium will appear the more enormous when it is remembered how small is the dose necessary to produce an opiate effect;

Whereas, Notwithstanding the heavy import duty of \$12 a pound imposed upon the drug under the new tariff law of 1890 there were imported last year 63,189 pounds of prepared opium, which brought a revenue of three-quarters of a million dollars to the United States Treasury, and it is the opinion of customs officials that as much more is either smuggled in or illicitly prepared on this coast year by year;

Whereas, The terrible significance of these statistics appears from the fact, notwithstanding increased duties on the importation of the drug, traffic in opium has continued unabated during years when the Chinese population has steadily increasing; and

Whereas, It has been demonstrated that so large a quantity of opium could not be consumed by the Chinese alone, we are convinced that a large portion of the drug imported is used by our own people to thousands of whom opium has become a craving, a vice and a blighting curse;

Whereas, The illicit trade in opium flourishes in spite of heavy adiunctive taxes and penal ordinances, and so large is the demand for the drug that a poppy ranch has been planted in California for the cultivation of opium in this country; and

Whereas, The abusing and ruinous effects of opium smoking are so appalling and the habit is spreading so rapidly that it is time steps were taken to eradicate the evil before the moral, physical and intellectual stamina of our race becomes impaired by its use and potency is involved in its curse and shame.

Resolved, That we therefore respectfully request that Congress will early devise measures to suppress this monstrous evil, to prohibit absolutely the importation and sale of the opium smoking extract under heavy penalties, to provide for the destruction of all kinds of the drug prepared for various indulgence whenever found in the United States, and to cut off the treasury of our country against a revenue derived from human vice, misery and shame.

The conference passed the resolution unanimously without debate.

A long debate took place on the subject of conference expenses, in the course of which Amos Shinkle, of Kentucky, hinted that some of the delegates are holding back money collected by the annual conferences intrusted to them for deposit in the common expense fund.

"Some of you know," said Mr. Shinkle, "that I am treasurer of the fund to pay your travelling expenses. Our commission must have at least \$3,000 or \$5,000 more, or else we can't pay them, and some of the delegates will get left at Omaha. Hitherto we have generally drawn on the Book Concern for deficiency. Some years ago you borrowed \$13,000, and you are protest, you haven't paid your debt. Shall we borrow or shall somebody do without his pay? For years some of the conference have failed to pay the amount assessed or almost any part of it."

Dr. Lewis Curtis suggested that the names of delegates who held back money collected from their conferences should be published.

Mr. Shinkle moved that from \$3,000 to \$5,000 be borrowed from the Book Concern. A. E. Rich declared bluntly that if any delegate put his hands into the superannuated minister's fund to pay his travelling expenses, only one name could be applied to him. "If we continue borrowing from the Book Concern," he added, "and never paying, and the Church knows that we intend to do, our conferences will let us down." I move as an amendment to Mr. Shinkle's motion that we share instead the money in the hands of the committee pro rata."

"We are placing ourselves in a false light by pretending to borrow this money," said J. C. Jackson, of Ohio. "We borrowed \$13,000 four years ago, and we have not repaid a cent of it."

"Yes, we have," cried a delegate, amid ironical laughter, "we have repaid \$187."

It was finally decided to apply for the money from the Book Concern as an appropriation. Dr. J. B. Maxfield moved that an apportionment be made among the annual conferences sufficient to replace the sum.

John Mitchell, of Cleveland, wanted this amended so as to divide the apportionment among the deitinate conferences.

"These fits and starts," here protested Dr. John Lunahan, of Philadelphia, "that continually agitate the conference as to the protection of widows and orphans and superannuated preachers have become nearly as old as the General Conference itself. The expenses of committees and commissions and all sorts of enterprises are paid for by the Book Concern. Isn't that taking money from the widows and orphans?"

"The money among the annual conferences, you might just as well apportion it among the moon and stars. Let the book agents merely charge the amount to profit and loss."

The discussion ended with the fall of Dr. Maxfield's motion, so that the Book Concern will have to defray the delegates' charges.

The Conference decided to elect two secretaries for the Church Extension Society. D. C. H. Payne, of New York, was re-elected secretary of the board of education on a second ballot.

Dr. B. B. Hamlin, of Pennsylvania, offered this interpretation of the report of the standing committee of the conference, which was promptly rejected.

What is there in the minds of many members of the Conference a growing conviction that the recommendation that no more bishops be elected at the Conference is not in accord with the spirit of the Conference? It is believed that the action of the church in this regard was the result of the action whereby it was determined to elect no more bishops at this Conference to be recommended.

Radical changes in the organization of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Societies are contemplated in the report of the standing committee of the conference, which will probably be adopted substantially as it stands. All mention of the Freedmen's Aid is omitted from the principles which it is proposed to submit to the discipline. The instruction provided is to include literary, educational and industrial courses of study, and the institutions are to be located with reference to the formation of an educational system in the negro centres and educational missionary agencies.

The Committee on Missions reports that in 1890 that part of the border conference which extended into the West, the South, and the South-West, had 26,122 white members, and 189,570 colored; and in 1891 25,403 white, and 269,372 colored. The church property amounts to \$12,600,000.

It is believed that the action of the church in this regard was the result of the lack of sympathy with the efforts to withdraw the South, and to pledge the Church to continue its work in that region.

THE TRIP OF THE LIBRARIANS.

Washington, May 20.—Special.—The largest party of librarians that ever travelled together arrived at the Elliott House at 8:30 to-night. Their day in Baltimore was devoted to a business session at the Peabody Institute, and the pleasure парades of Baltimore. The association was welcomed by Dr. Eader, of the Peabody Institute, and President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, after which the much vexed question of library architecture was the subject of animated discussion. C. C. Soule, whose frank criticism of the Boston Public Library building has attracted considerable attention, said that in building a library as few fitters as possible should be put on its future development. It should be designed to secure quiet for the student, and not be a show place for sightseers. The transfer of a large library fund would do well to offer a prize to librarians for the best interior.

Dr. Poole explained the special constructive features of the Newberry Library designed to hold eventually 3,000,000 of volumes. Melvil Dewey spoke in favor of museums, libraries and lecture-rooms combined.

President Gilman said library architecture should be simple, the student's interest first. The Peabody Library, the founder addressed the association. The other librarians of the city were visited. The president and faculty of Johns Hopkins University received the association in Levering Hall and luncheon was served in the gymnasium. Dr. W. T. Walters opened his private art gallery to the association, and Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Woman's College in their hospital.

The association session will be held at the Columbia University, and in the afternoon President Harrison receives the association.

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS

Bacon, hams	29	Sports turp., hams	45	sharp., 95c-\$1
Beef, mts., pigs	2	Steaks, hams	2,180	rye feed, 55¢-90¢
Cold mts., mutton	750	Oil case, pugs	880	cottonseed meal, 62¢-80
Cold mts., mutton	1,000	Oil case, pugs	880	for hog, 10¢-12¢
Cottage oil, hams	135	Prunes, beans	42	10¢-12¢
Copper, hams	26	Pork, pigs	116	10¢-12¢
Copper, cases	1,425	Pork, pigs	116	10¢-12¢
Cotton, hams	250	Pork, pigs	116	10¢-12¢
Cotton, hams	275	Pork, pigs	116	10¢-12¢
Cotton, hams	6,350	Lard, pigs	134	10¢-12¢
Cotton, hams	8,400	Lard, pigs	134	10¢-12¢
Creamed, hams	1,400	Quicksilver, larks	3,000	10¢-12¢
Creamed, hams	2,200	Rice, meal, bags	25	10¢-12¢
Creamed, hams	50,800	Rice, meal, bags	25	10¢-12¢
Creamed, hams	58,400	Rice, meal, bags	25	10¢-12¢
Creamed, hams	1,100	Raisins, pugs	220	10¢-12¢
Creamed, hams	3,700	Raisins, pugs	220	10¢-12¢
Creamed, hams	3,700	Raisins, pugs	220	10¢-12¢
Creamed, hams	15,000	Raisins, pugs	220	10¢-12¢
Creamed, hams	15,000	Raisins, pugs	220	10¢-12¢
Creamed, hams	5,500	Raisins, pugs	220	10¢-12¢

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

BUILDING MATERIAL.—There is an ample stock of everything and prices remain practically the same as in the week.

HAY AND STRAW.—On there is a steady market, with a fair active inquiry, principally for choice stock. Straw and a short demand. HAY.—Farm stocks.

IRON AND STEEL.—There is a steady market, with a few mixed lots.

LARD.—There is a steady market, with a few mixed lots.

LATH.—There is a steady market, with a few mixed lots.

LAWN TWINE.—In active demand. Slat is quoted at 8¢ standard or 9¢, and standard mixed at 10¢ per lb., natural.

LINEN.—It is a quiet market, with a few mixed lots.

LINSEED OIL.—There is a steady market, with a few mixed lots.

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